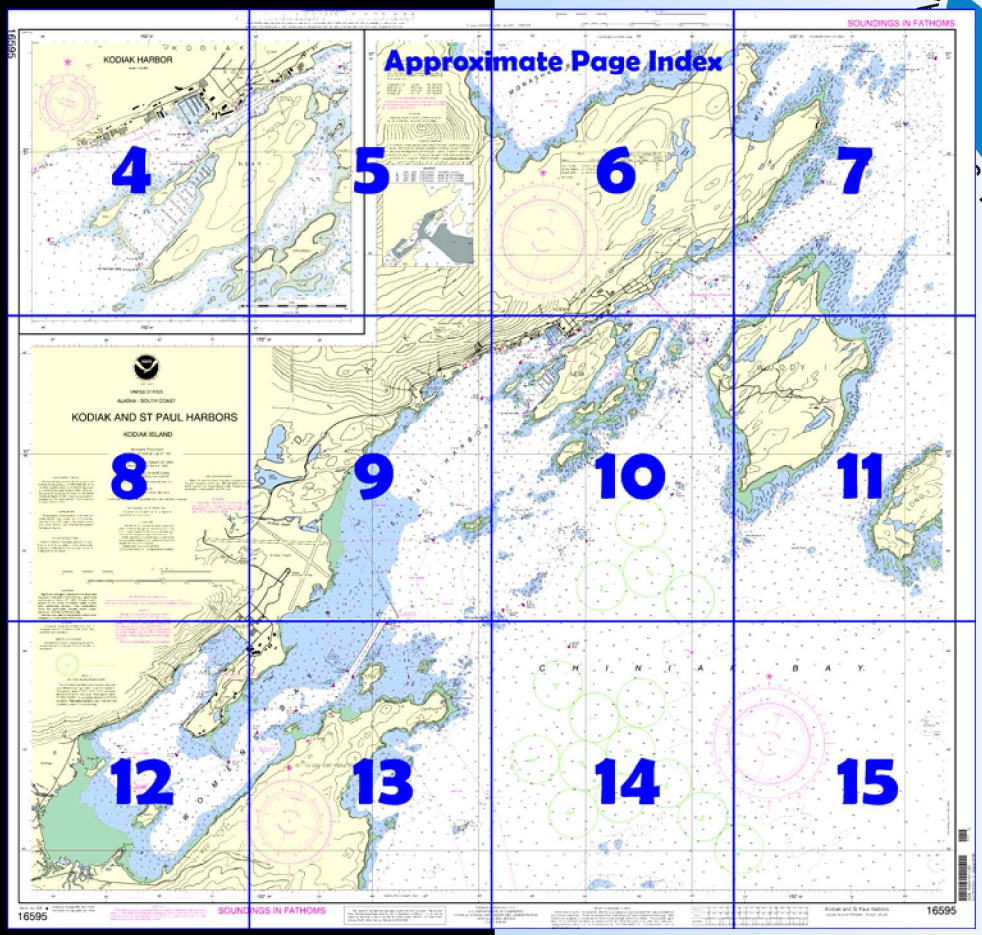
BookletChart™

Kodiak and St Paul Harbors

(NOAA Chart 16595)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



NOAA — National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration — Department of Commerce

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

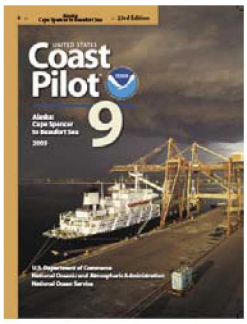
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(218) **Chiniak Bay**, a 13-mile-wide indentation in the NE coast of Kodiak Island between Spruce Cape and Cape Chiniak, is the approach to the important commercial port of Kodiak on the N side and a Coast Guard base in Womens Bay on the W side.

(219) **Spruce Cape**, the NW point of Chiniak Bay and marked by a light, is a low bluff, grass covered on top and backed by woods. Bare rocks and foul ground extend 0.6 mile N from the cape to **Hanin Rocks** which are two rocks about 30 feet high with an extensive surrounding ledge. **Hanin Rock Light** (57°50'05"N., 152°18'52"W.), 43 feet (13.1 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower on the SW rock. A reef, mostly bare at low water, extends 250 yards N of Hanin Rocks.

(230) **Woody Island Light** (57°47'46"N., 152°20'19"W.), 50 feet (15. 2 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark at the top of the bluff on the W side of the N point of the island. The light marks the E side of the passage between Woody Island and the mainland. The outer limits of foul ground and kelp surrounding the N part of Woody Island are 0.4 mile W and 0.6 mile NNE from the light.

(231) A kelp patch of a 4-fathom shoal, marked by a buoy, is 0.35 mile 255° from Woody Island Light. Another kelp patch of a 4-fathom shoal, marked by a lighted bell buoy, is 0.7 mile 265° from the light. The recommended channel is between these shoals.

(234) **Long Island**, the easternmost island in the N end of Chiniak Bay, is 3.5 miles long, 251 feet high, hilly, with cliffs at the water, and wooded except toward its N end. The NE end of the island is formed by two grass-covered knolls, the E one is joined to the other by a narrow neck almost covered at high tide. The NW corner of the island is a prominent vertical bluff more than 100 feet high, rising to a grass-covered knoll 178 feet high. Two prominent pinnacles, 50 feet high, with lower bare rocks nearby, are off the N extremity of the island.

(246) **St. Paul Harbor**, the W part of Chiniak Bay between **Crooked Island** on the N and Cliff Point on the S, is fronted with many reefs and islets, but affords a S passage to Kodiak.

(247) **St. Paul Harbor Entrance Light** (57°44'19"N., 152°25'48"W.), 38 feet (11.6 m) above the water, is shown from a spindle tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark, 0.9 mile NNE of Cliff Point. A buoyed channel through the reefs is 500 yards N of the light. A lighted whistle buoy marks the approach to the channel.

(248) A 3½-fathom spot and a 4½-fathom spot are about 600 yards W, and 900 yards SSW, respectively, from the light.

(252) **Kodiak** is the fifth largest and one of the oldest towns in Alaska; the domes of the old Russian church are conspicuous. Most of the people are employed in the fishing industry.

(256) The N part of Kodiak Island W of Chiniak Bay is mountainous; there are several prominent peaks near the shore. Spruce Cape, Cape Chiniak, and the islands overspreading the N part of the bay are comparatively low.

(261) There are three marked approaches to the wharves in **Kodiak Harbor**. From N, the channel is N of Woody Island and Near Island. In June 2000, the controlling depth was 22 feet (3.7 fathoms) in the 200-foot-wide dredged channel N of Near Island. From S, the channel is S of Long Island, W of Woody Island, and N of Near Island; controlling depth, about 22 feet (3.7 fathoms); or S of Long Island, SW of Puffin Island, and thence in St. Paul Harbor W of Gull Island; the controlling depth is 29 feet (4.8 fathoms).

(262) **Inner Anchorage**, locally known as Winter Anchorage, is 0.4 mile W of Kodiak, 250 to 300 yards off the Kodiak Island shore. In May 1985, the City of Kodiak declared that vessels do not anchor within this area due to possible fouling and damage to the waste water discharge lines of the canneries in the vicinity. (Kodiak City Ordinance No. 653, §18.28.190(g) applies.) The mooring buoy in the anchorage, still in use, has capacity for mooring large vessels. Other vessels may anchor just outside the Inner Anchorage, location depending on weather conditions and vessel size; however, never anchor in or near the cable area crossing the narrow passage between Near Island and Kodiak. Anchoring information is available from the **harbormaster** who monitors 4125 kHz and VHF-FM channels 12, 14, and 16.

(264) Chiniak Bay and approaches are full of dangers that must be avoided.

(265) **The March 1964 earthquake caused a bottom subsidence of 5.8 feet at Kodiak. Until a complete survey is made of the area, caution is necessary because depths may vary from those charted and mentioned in the Coast**

(273) In Chiniak Bay, the flood current sets NE and the ebb current SW with considerable velocity in places around the islands. In the N entrance, the tidal currents have a velocity of 2 to 3 knots during the strength of the larger tides. They turn sharply around Spruce Cape and across the reefs N of it.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 13/04
Corrected through LNM Oct. 19/04

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.714" southward and 7.846" westward to agree with this chart.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 57° 45'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Raspberry I, AK	KZZ-90	162.425 MHz
Bede Mt, AK	WNG-528	162.450 MHz
Pillar Mt, AK	WNG-531	162.525 MHz
Kodiak, AK	WXJ-78	162.550 MHz

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 20° to 40° from the normal variation have been observed at latitude 57°43'51"N and longitude 152°30'50"W.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.1750 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

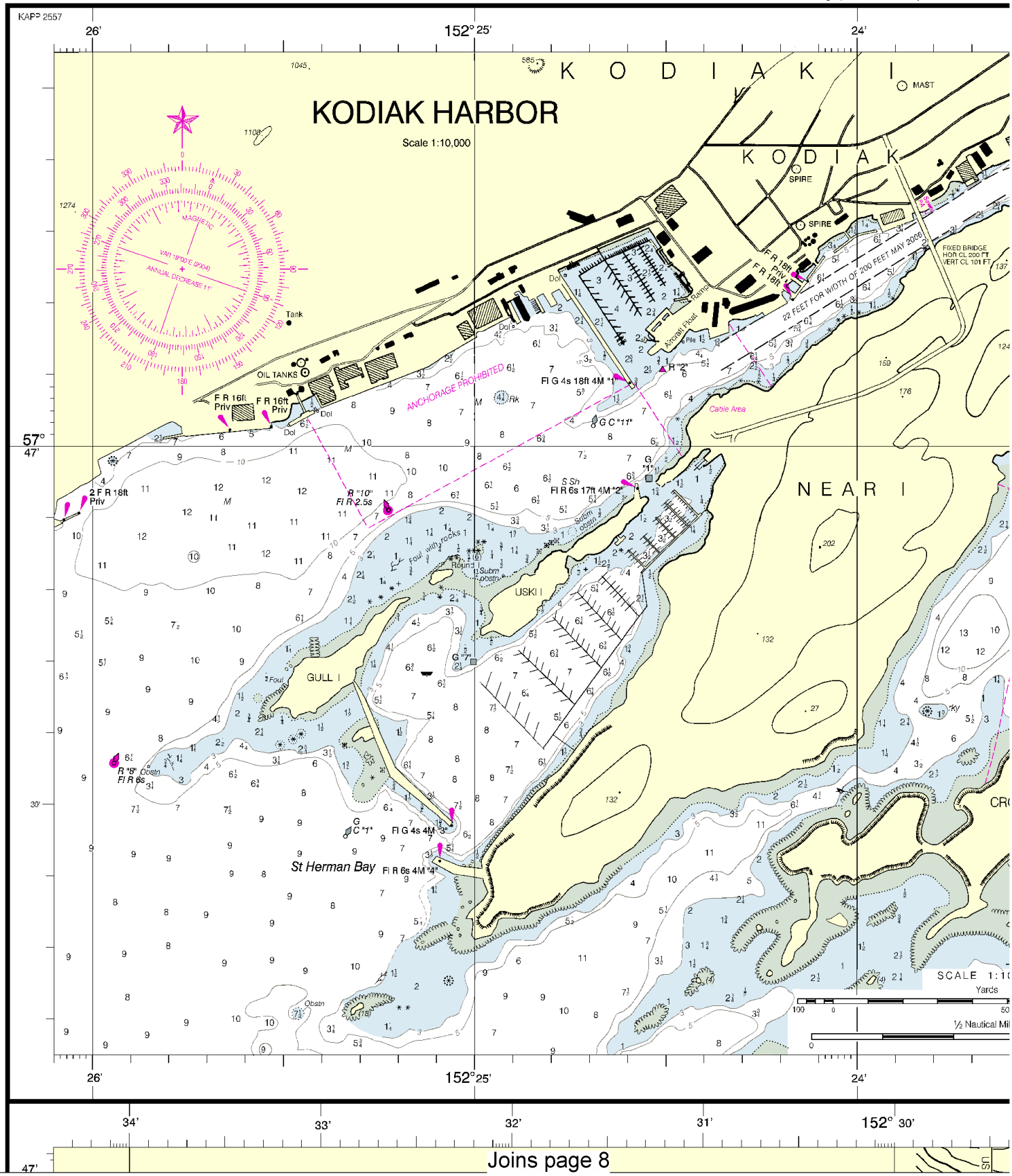
Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Port of Kodiak	(57°47'N/152°26'W)	8.8	7.9	1.1	-3.5
St. Paul Harbor	(57°45'N/152°29'W)	8.6	7.8	1.1	-3.5
Womens Bay	(57°44'N/152°31'W)	8.8	7.9	1.1	----

(Oct 2004)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

KAP² 2557



Joins page 8

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1 ½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

n distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
e speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Formerly C&GS 8545, 1st Ed., May 1937 KAPP 2556

27' 26' 25'

57° 50'

49'

48'

57° 47'

29'

30'

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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Pillar Mt, AK	WNG-531	162.525 MHz
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LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 20° to 40° from the normal variation have been observed at latitude 57°43'51"N and longitude 152°30'50"W.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

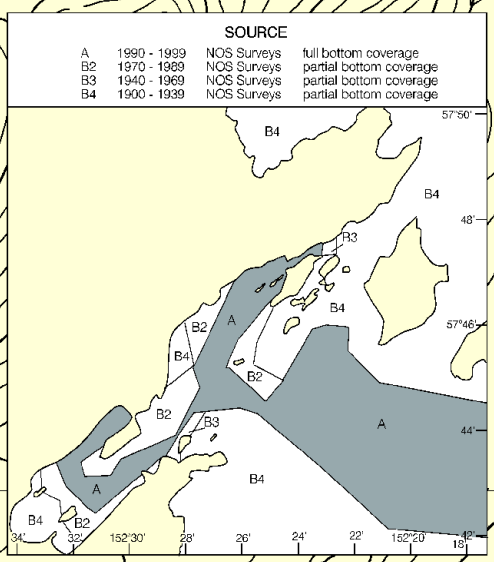
2075

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A	1990 - 1999	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B2	1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



MONASHKA BAY

Cable Area

Boulders

Saltery Ldg

Name

Port of Kodiak
St. Paul Harbor
Womens Bay

(Oct 2004)

MAGNETIC

VAR 19°00'E (2004)

ANNUAL DECREASE 11'

HOLIDAY I

ROOKED I

Cable Area

Meat PA

Obstn

Cyane Rk

G "15"
OG
BELL

Pillar Mt

1045

1108

1274

PARABOLIC ANTENNAS

Radio Tower
Weather WNG-531
162.525 MHz

1245

1205

1030

Landslide

KODIAK

SPIRE

SPIRE

OIL TANKS

ANCH PROHIB

KODIAK HAR

500

1000

10,000

Mile

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

27' 26' 25' 24' 23'

CONTINUED ON CHART 16594

MONASHKA BAY

Cable Area

Boulders

Saltery Ldg

Island Lake

Dark Lake

Lily Lake

Potatopatch L

KODIAK

Pillar Mt

PARABOLIC ANTENNAS
Radio Tower
Weather WNG-531
162.525 MHz

Landslide

OIL TANKS

ANCH PROHIB

SPIRE

SPIRE

MAST

TANK

Hospital

HARBOR

HOLIDAY I

Bird Island

A WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
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(Oct 2004)

MAGNETIC
VAR 19°00'E (2004)
ANNUAL DECREASE 11'

Joins page 5

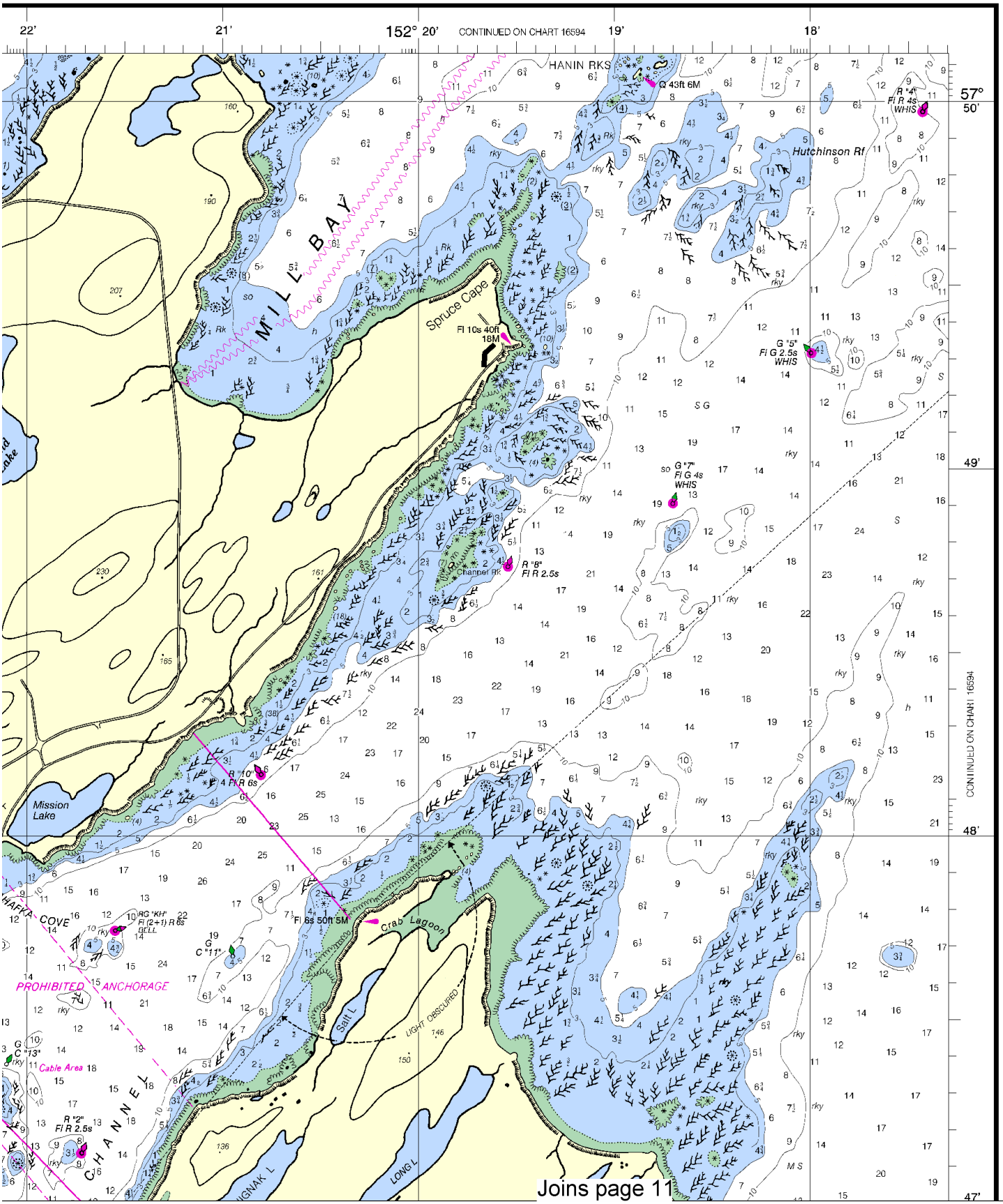
Joins page 10

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1 1½

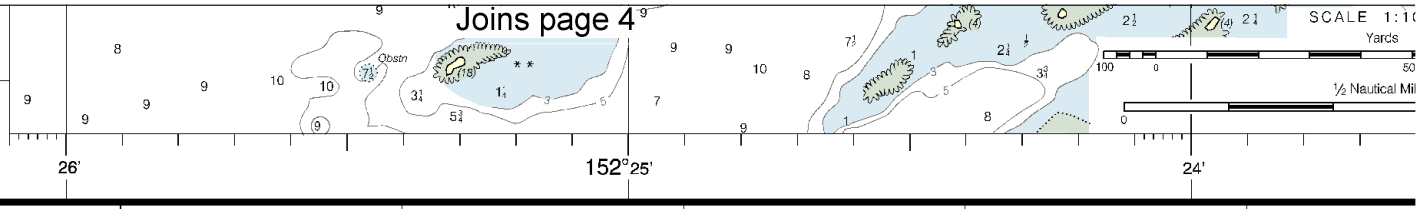
Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

Joins page 4



34' 33' 32' 31' 152° 30'

47'

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

KODIAK AND ST PAUL HARBORS

KODIAK ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 57° 45'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Additional information can be obtained at: nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

57° 46'

HORIZONTAL DATUM
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AUTHORITIES
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RADAR REFLECTORS
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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
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CAUTION
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Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

45'

Nautical Miles
½ 0 ½ 1 1 ½

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

CAUTION
Significant changes in depths and shoreline have occurred in the area of this chart as a result of the earthquake of March 27, 1964. Charted hydrography in the vicinity of Kodiak Harbor is from post earthquake surveys. Tidal observations since the earthquake indicate bottom subsidence of −5.6 feet at Womens Bay.
Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when navigating in other areas of this chart.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

COLREGS, 80.1750 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Alaska.

US COAST GUARD RESERVATION
LAKE LOUISE
204
BUSKIN RIVER
Devils Cr
Kodiak Airport
AERO Rotating W & G
TOWE (ANTE
TANK
TANK
TANK (RW)
TANK
U.S. COAST GUARD RESERVATION
COAST GUARD AIR STATION
Finny Beach

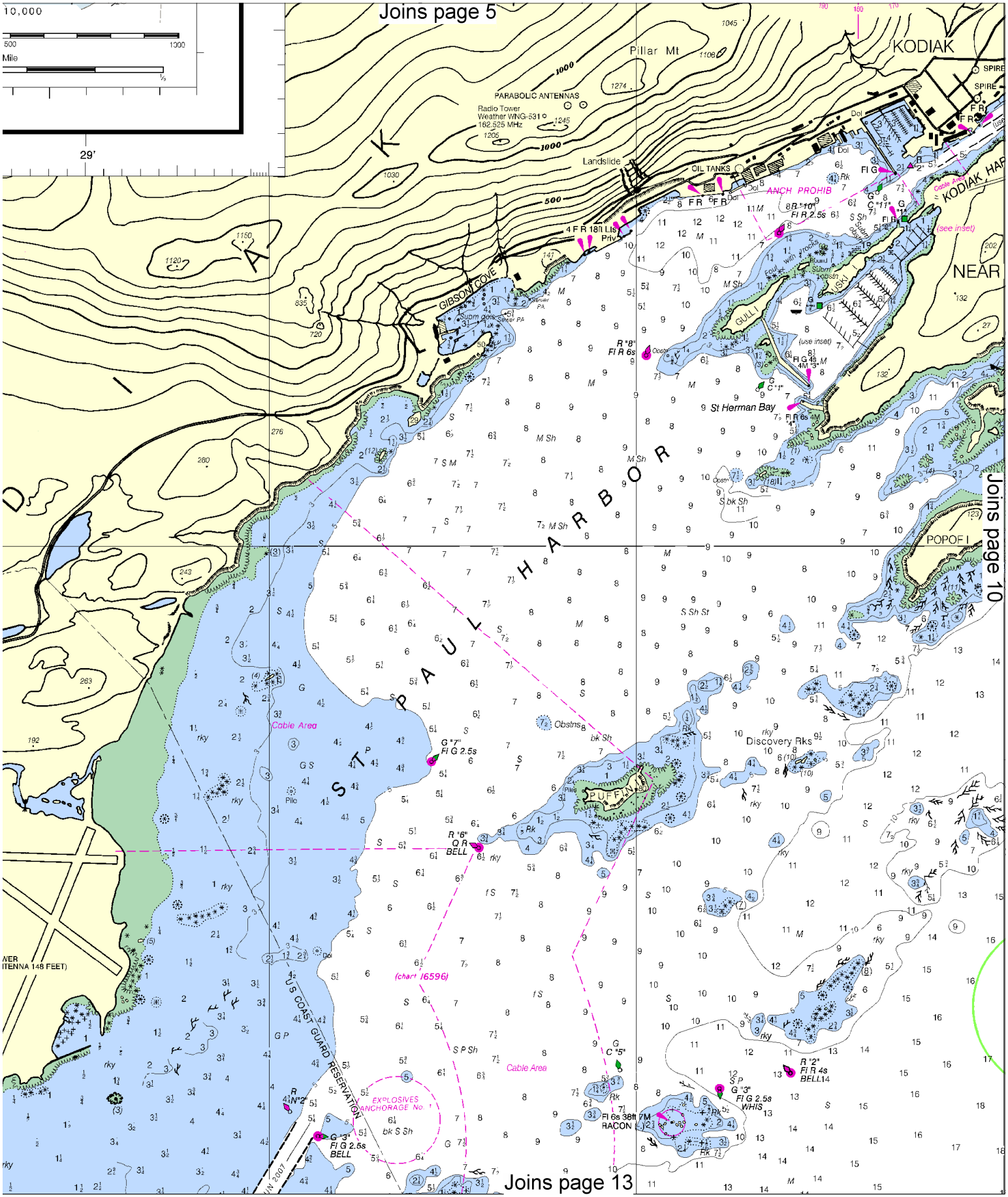
Joins page 12

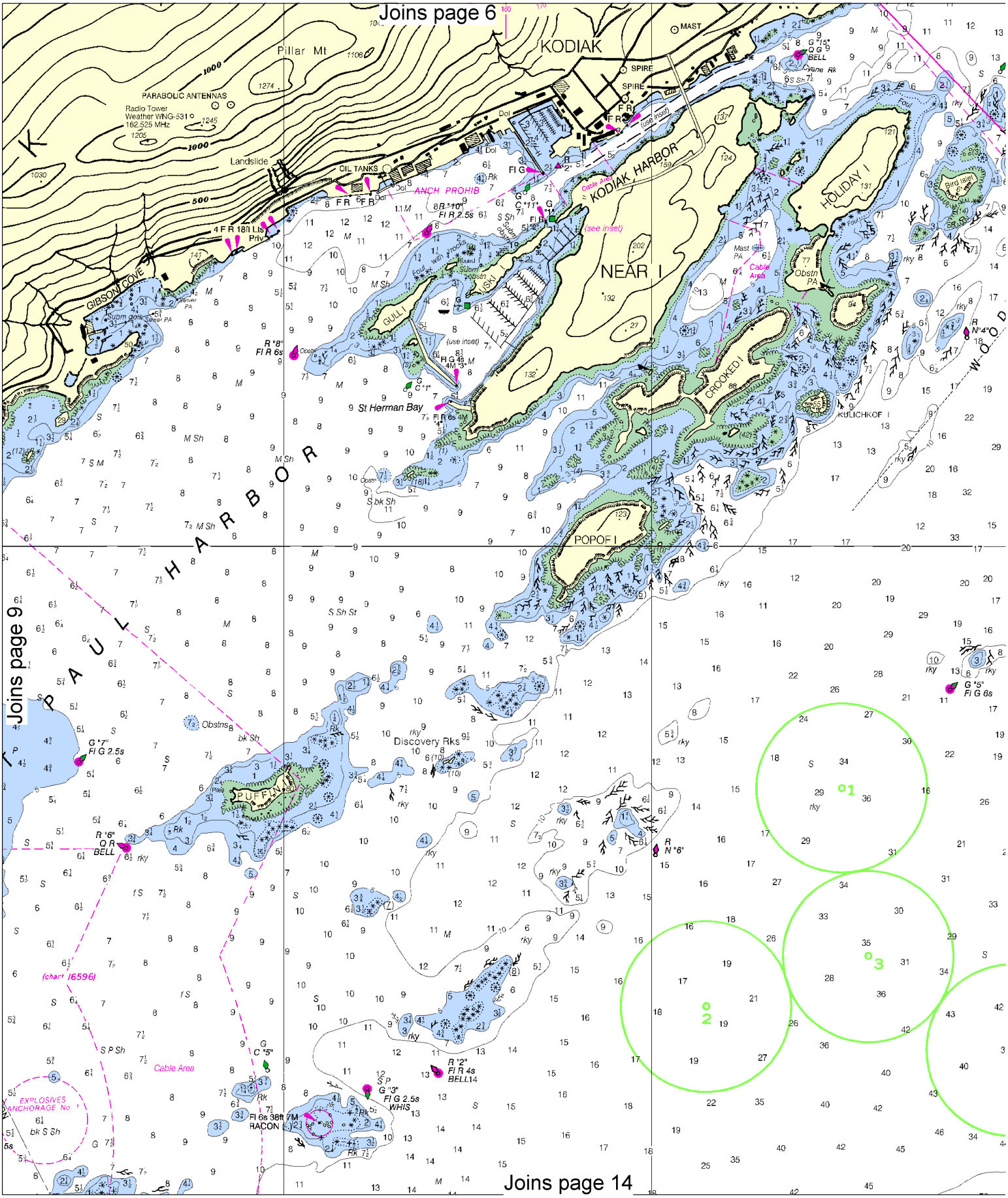
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1 1 ½

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500


Joins page 5
KODIAK
Pillar Mt
PARABOLIC ANTENNAS
Radio Tower
Weather WNG-531
162.525 MHz
Landslide
OIL TANKS
ANCH PROHIB
KODIAK HAR
NEAR
GIBSON COVE
GULL I
St Herman Bay
ST PAUL HARBOR
POPOF I
Joins page 10
Cable Area
Obstns
Discovery Rks
PUFFIN
(chart 16596)
US COAST GUARD RESERVATION
EXPLOSIVES ANCHORAGE No. 1
Cable Area
RACON
Joins page 13



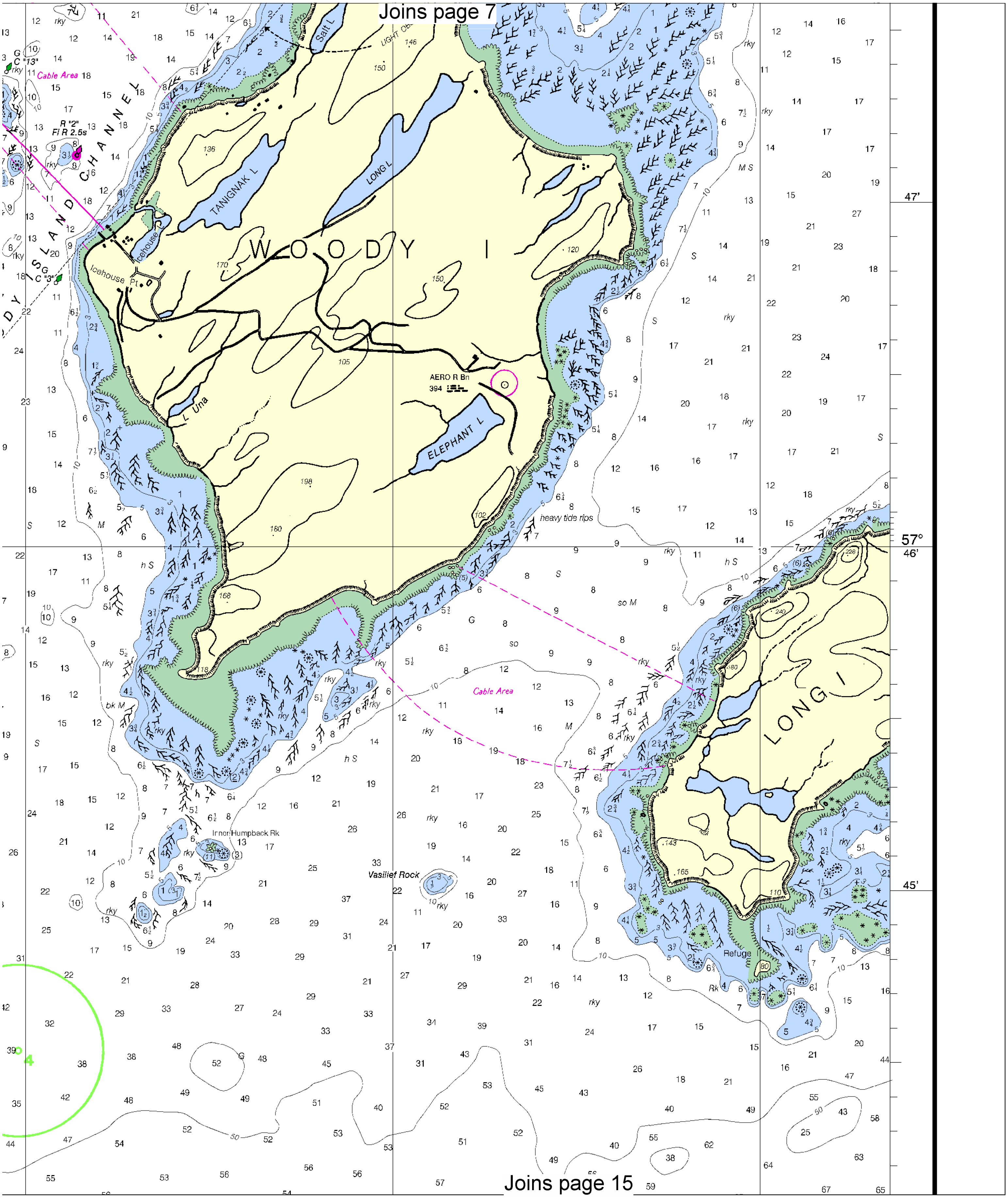
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

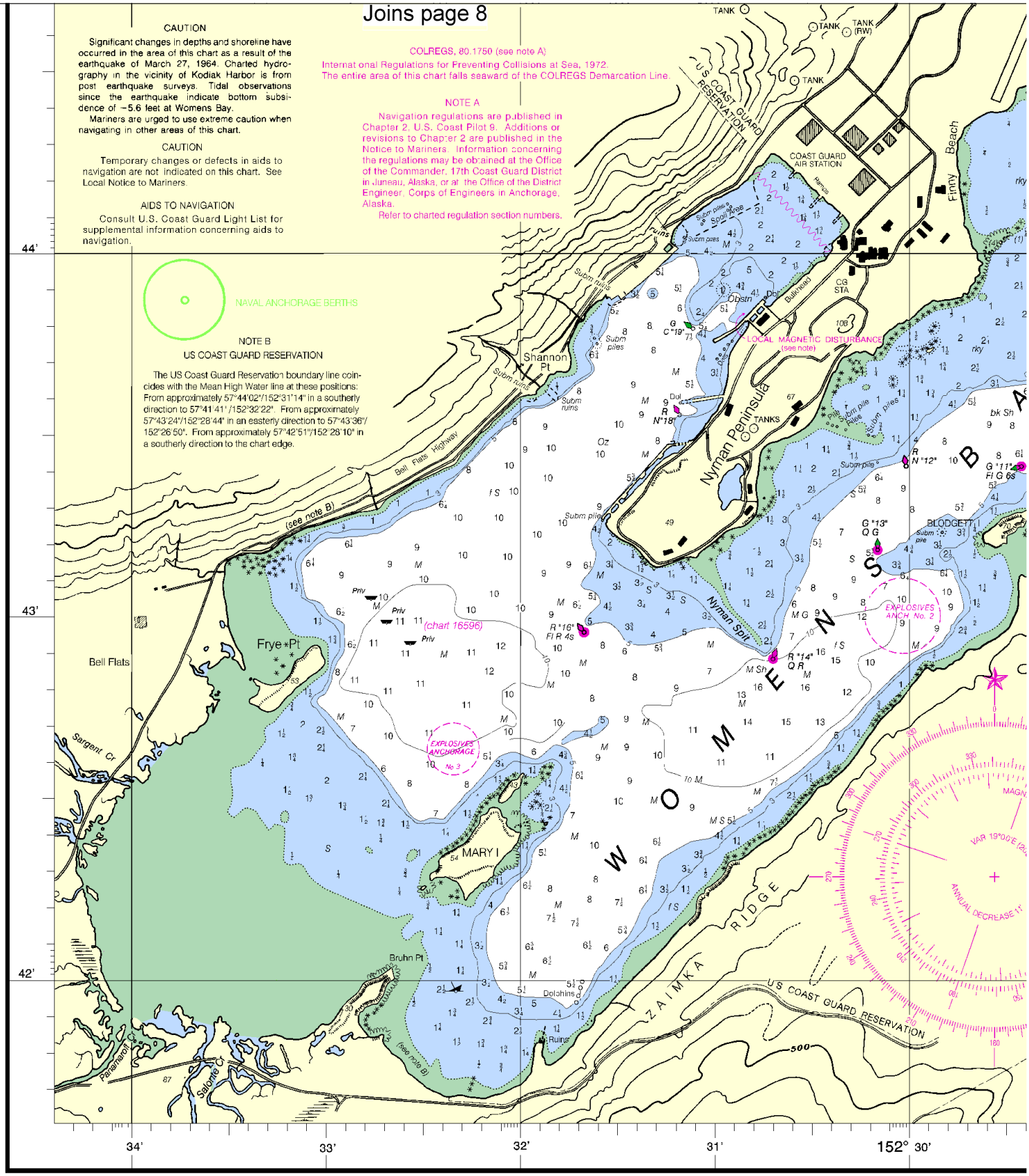
Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1 ½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500

Joins page 7



Joins page 15



15th Ed., Nov./04 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 13/04
Corrected through LNM Oct. 19/04

16595

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

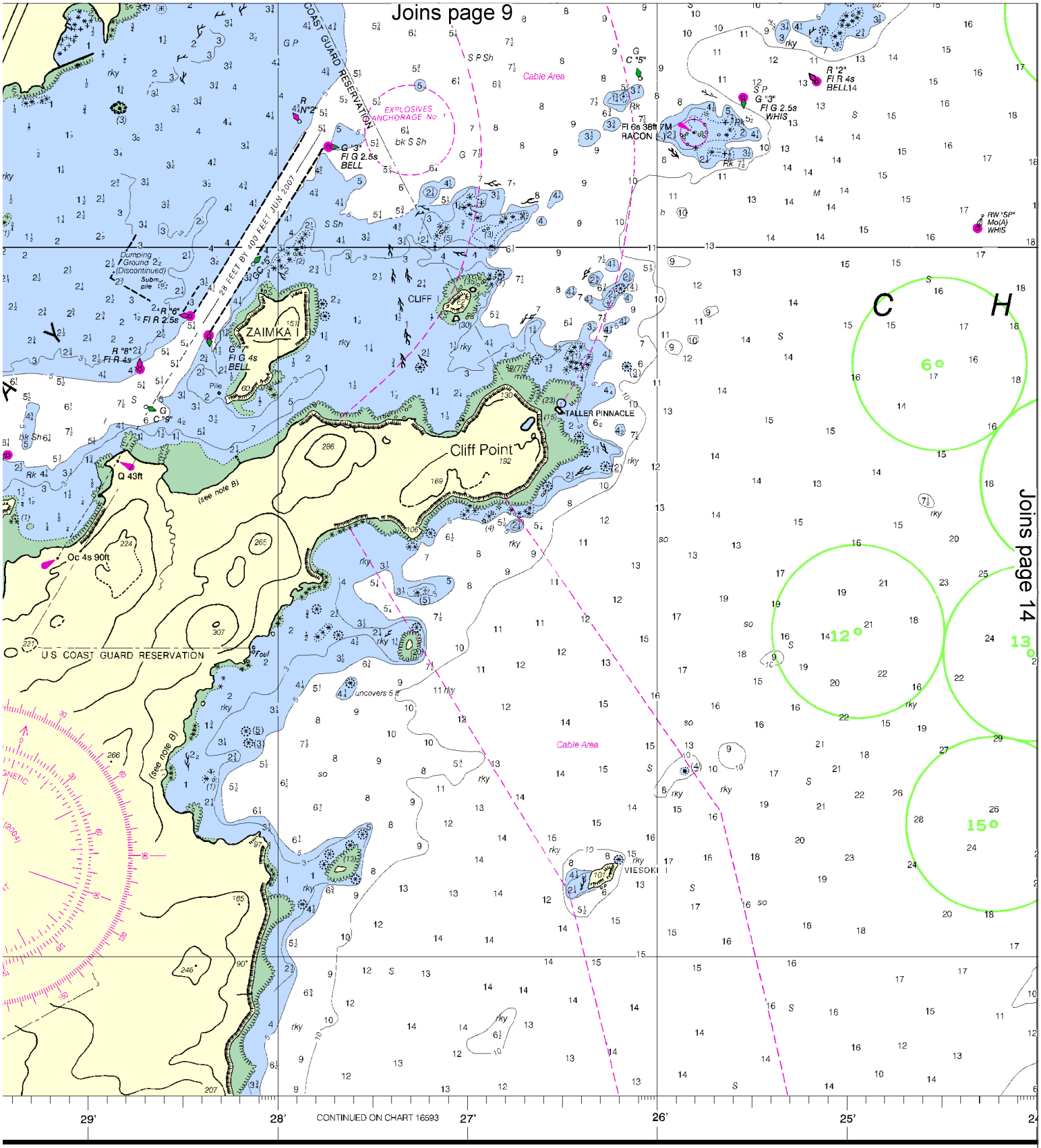
SOUNDINGS IN FAT

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1 ½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500



THOMS

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

NOAA and ts partner, Oc
and critical corrections. Ch
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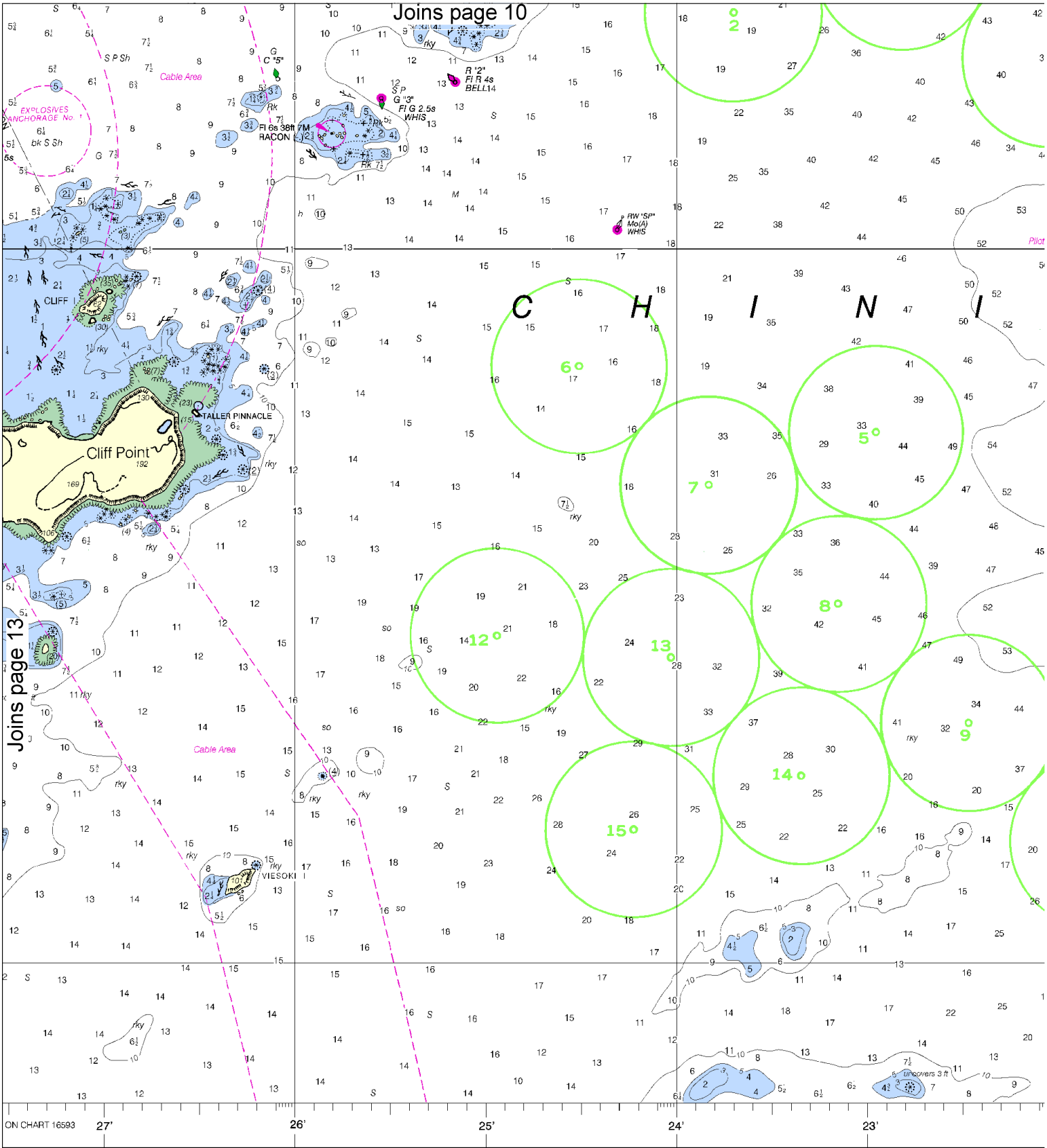
help@NauticalCharts.gov
help@OceanGrafix.com.



promote safe navigation. The National corrections, additions, or comments for hart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean 910-3282.

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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

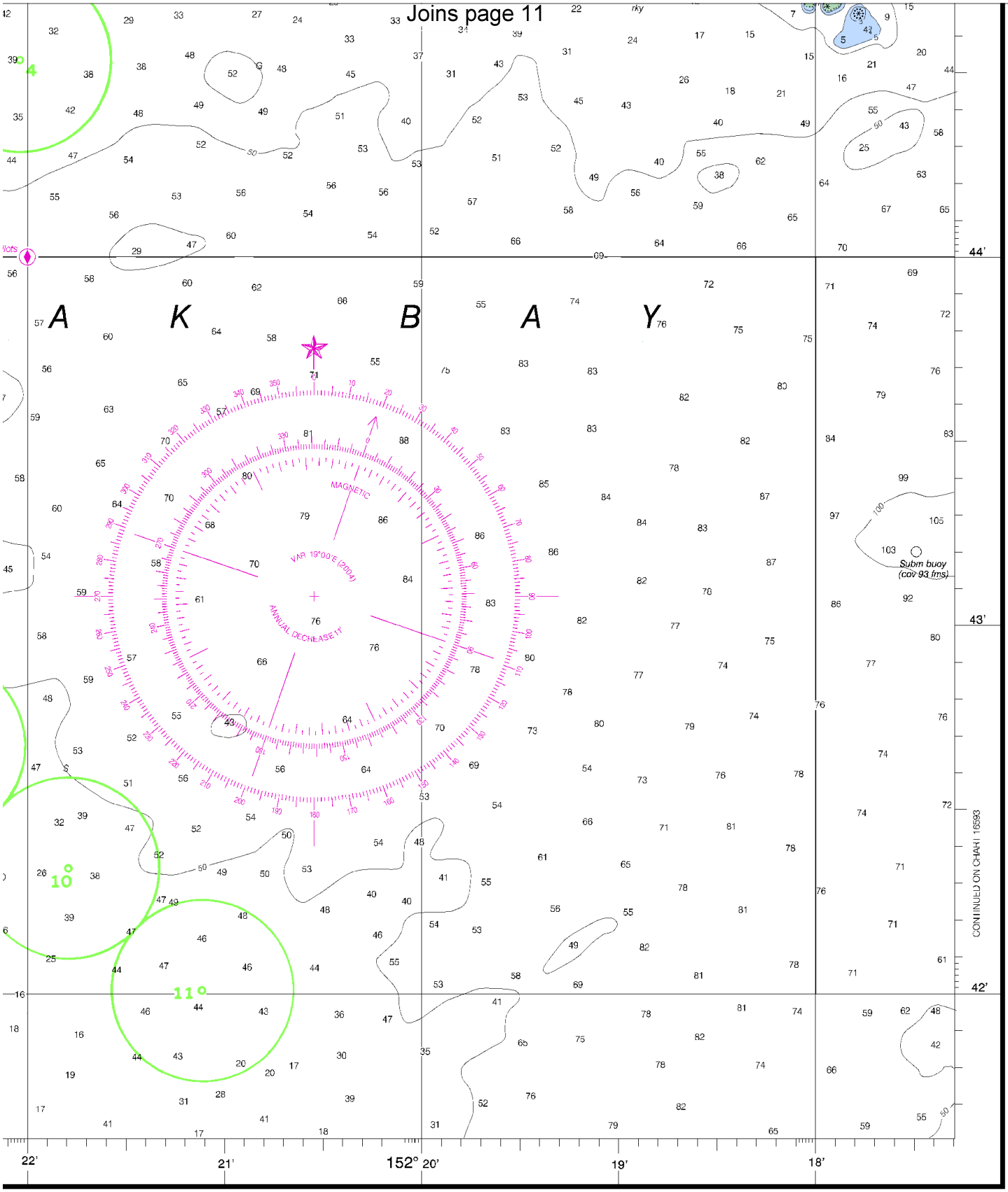
NOAA and ts partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1 ½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500



FATHOMS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

FEET 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102

METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Kodiak and St Paul Harbors

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

16595

ED. NO. 15

NSN 7642014011260 NGA REFERENCE NO. 16AHA16595

15

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.